AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0056] on page 8 of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0059807 (hereafter "the '807 Publication") which is the publication of the application as filed, with the following paragraph:

[0056] In another embodiment, an attenuated strain of *Salmonella typhimurium*, preferably LVR01 (Chabalgoity et al., Vaccine, 2000; 19:460-469), LVR03 (a mouse-adapted derivative of LVR01), or SL3261 (Hoiseth et al., Nature, 1981; 291:238-239) or *Salmonella typhi* CVD908-htrA (Tacket et al., Infect Immun., 2000 March; 68(3): 1196-1201) or an attenuated *Shigella* strain, preferably WRSS1 (Kotloff et al., Infect. Immun., 2002; 70:2016-21) or *Salmonella typhi* Ty21a (VivoTif, Bema Beme, Clin Immunol 1999; 92:76-89 Switzerland), is used as a live vector containing the PrP cDNA to induce mucosal immunity to PrP. *Salmonella* vaccine strains have been extensively used in animal models to deliver foreign antigens and elicit a mucosal immune response (Lillard et al., Cellular and Molecular Biology, 2001; 47:1115-1120; Mastroeni et al., Veterinary Journal, 2001; 161:132-164; Pasetti et al., Clin. Immunol., 1999; 92:76-89; Levine et al., Journal of Biotechnology, 1996; 44:193-196) inducing a strong mucosal IgA and systemic IgG production against the foreign antigens delivered. This approach has also been successfully used in humans (Nardelli-Haeffiger et al., Infection and Immunity, 1996; 64:5219-5224; Tacket et al., Infection and Immunity, 1997; 65:452-456). In one embodiment, described for mouse PrP in Example 2, *S. typhimurium* LVR03 is transformed by electroporation with the PrP gene cloned in a plasmid under a bacterial promoter, and successful PrP expression verified by standard techniques. A vaccine can then be produced by preparing bacterial solutions of about $1x10^{11}$ CFU/ml in sterile PBS.